



'Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.'

PREMIUMS ON TROTTING HORSES.

Our agricultural associations have, for a few years past, offered and awarded premiums on the best trotting horses. As far as the encouragement of breeding good roadsters is concerned, this is right and commendable. Experience, however, begins to show that the good intention and design of the premiums are becoming perverted, and the business of it is becoming degenerated into mere horse-racing and gambling. The minds of many of our best farmers and citizens are troubled in consequence, and the question is often asked: Are these premiums obtaining the end proposed, or are they becoming the means of introducing immorality into our agricultural societies, and sinking our cattle shows down to a mere horse race?

The question is one of serious import, and should be fairly met. We should be pleased to hear from correspondents on this subject. The matter should be so regulated as to do good and not evil. We like the remarks of the editor of the Boston Cultivator on this question, which we copy below.

This class should be divided as follows: 1st. Roadster Stallions and Mares. Under this head, those horses should be entered, in whom the qualities of speed and endurance are pre-eminent, and to whom we should look for producing those animals most in demand for the road, light carriage, saddle and pleasure riding.

2d. Stallions and Mares for Agricultural purposes.

The qualities to be sought for in the animals entered in this class, should be such as would be desired by the farmer for the drays and heavy wagons, &c.

In short, horses of medium speed, size and strength. Animals of this description would be suitable for the Omnibus, Horse Railroad, Express Wagon, and similar purposes.

Lastly. Stallions and Mares for heavy Draft.

These animals should be judged of as to their capability for producing horses fit for the drays and heavy wagons, and teams about the cities.

These classes would comprise all that would be necessary, and at the same time render the duties of the Committees more simple, and more satisfactory to competitors.

I hope that before another season, the attention of those having the matter in charge, may be drawn to the subject, and that premiums will be offered in a manner better calculated to improve our breed of horses.

A SLIPSHOD EXPERIMENT.

Farmers sometimes try experiments without much system or regularity, and without much anxiety or feeling whether they result in success or failure. Such experiments may be called *slipshod experiments*. Such an one we tried during this past season. We had a piece of ground containing perhaps a sixth part of an acre, of clayey loam, which was pretty well manured last year. A part of it produced last year rata bagas, and a part Indian corn. It was ploughed up last spring, without manure being applied, and suffered to lie fallow until the middle of July, then ploughed again harrowed, and buckwheat sown on it. It was sowed rather too thick, but came up well.

After it had grown to be say three inches high, sometime in the first days of August, we concluded to sow on some English turnip seed. We knew that the buckwheat would do to cut about the middle of September, and after that we supposed the turnips would have a chance to grow, and perhaps make quite a crop. On looking over our store of seeds, we found a lot of turnip seed several years old, and to appear among the best. We took this to the field, and fearing it would not all come up, we sowed it pretty liberally. The rains, of which we had abundance, covered the seeds, and in a week we saw that instead of only a few seeds coming up, almost every one had started, and the young turnips formed quite a carpet in and among the buckwheat. The buckwheat continued to grow as well if the turnips had not been there. It was now about the middle of September, and put into the usual shape for curing. But the more we tried to cure it the more the rains wouldn't let it be cured, and after laboring, day after day, to get it into condition to be carried into the barn, we gave it up, and told the men to go and thrash it, and take the seed for their labor. This they did faithfully, and it kept quite a large flock of Pootras, Shanghaes, Yankees and mongrels, in the best of feed for several weeks. The turnips tried to grow, but they were so thick that but few of them grew larger than pigeons' eggs. The question then arose, what shall be done with them? Three sheep were allowed to run upon them a short time. These eat the largest of them; after which, a flock of twelve geese were allowed to take them in the course of their foraging about. These soon found out that they were good food, and began to nibble them with a hearty good will. They kept up the feeding through all the freezing and thawing of this fall, and have now pretty thoroughly harvested them. The hens waxed fat on the buckwheat, and the geese upon the turnips; and, on the whole, the ground has been pretty productive in goose-dish and chicken fixings,—and this is the result of our slipshod experiment.

How much better is it for man to witness such an exhibition, than to be spending his time at those political mass meetings which have so recently been held throughout the land, and listening to those wily politicians—

For the Maine Farmer.

NORTH WAYNE INDEPENDENT CATTLE SHOW.

The towns of Fayette, East Livermore, Wayne and Winthrop, volunteered to exhibit their cattle, at North Wayne, Oct. 15th, and a better display old Kennebec, and, I was about to say, the world, never saw. The Knights of the Goad were in their glory. All present agreed in according to them great merit. On entering the field, the eye was greeted with a view of from three to four hundred pairs of bovine specimens, embracing the "lunkers" and monsters of the land, with the tender buds just merging into oxhood. In beholding such extended lines of noble oxen, one would naturally suppose that in lieu of those little towns (yet invincible in *exology*) of Fayette, E. Livermore and Wayne, the whole County had congregated to make such a grand display. Bulls, and cows with their "hoses," stallions, and mares with their issues, together with the lesser animals of the farmyard, dotted the margin of the plain almost as numerously as did the frogs of the land of Egypt. Everything was done systematically, and in order, good nature and sisterly prevailed, and, in short, it was a rich treat—only to be enjoyed by those who respect the hard-fisted farmer, and have an interest in his welfare.

How much better is it for man to witness such an exhibition, than to be spending his time at those political mass meetings which have so recently been held throughout the land, and listening to those wily politicians—

"Who wire in and wire out,
And keep the people still in doubt,
Whether, when they make a track,
They're going South or coming back."

Much credit is due to the managers, Messrs. True, Sears, and Jones, for their time and labor, and to many others, who contributed money and materials in making and completing the arrangements for so good a Show—opened to all, without money and without price.

The accompanying reports are transmitted to you for publication in the Farmer.

TOWN TEAMS. Fayette, 1st prem., \$20 00; East Livermore, 2d prem., 10 00; Wayne, Dip. The team of Winthrop presented several fine pairs.

A. LANE.

THREE AND FOUR YEARS OLD. Fayette, 19 pairs, average girth, 6 ft. 6 in., 12 prem.; Wayne, 19 pairs, average girth, 6 ft. 4 in., to which is awarded a copy of the Revised Statutes of Maine.

DRIVING OXEN AND DRAWING MATCH. O. Wilbur.

Hunt & Jewett, Portland, best marble work, 5 00

Welch & Co., Augusta, best marble work, 5 00

G. J. Shores, Waterville, 3d do., 4 00

Samuel Warren, Scarborough, 4th do., 3 00

Report on the drawing of horses not received.

DIVISION IV.

Cattle 1st—Miscellaneous and Incidents.

Hunt & Jewett, Portland, best marble work, 5 00

W. S. Grant, Farmington, 1st prem., 6 00

Moses Adams, Portland, 2d do., 5 00

G. J. Shores, Waterville, 3d do., 4 00

Samuel Warren, Scarborough, 4th do., 3 00

Report on the drawing of horses not received.

DIVISION V.

Cattle 2d—Miscellaneous and Incidents.

Hunt & Jewett, Portland, best marble work, 5 00

W. S. Grant, Farmington, 1st prem., 6 00

Moses Adams, Portland, 2d do., 5 00

G. J. Shores, Waterville, 3d do., 4 00

Samuel Warren, Scarborough, 4th do., 3 00

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DIVISION VI.

Cattle 3d—Miscellaneous and Incidents.

Hunt & Jewett, Portland, best marble work, 5 00

W. S. Grant, Farmington, 1st prem., 6 00

Moses Adams, Portland, 2d do., 5 00

G. J. Shores, Waterville, 3d do., 4 00

Samuel Warren, Scarborough, 4th do., 3 00

Report on the drawing of horses not received.

DIVISION VII.

Cattle 4th—Miscellaneous and Incidents.

Hunt & Jewett, Portland, best marble work, 5 00

W. S. Grant, Farmington, 1st prem., 6 00

Moses Adams, Portland, 2d do., 5 00

G. J. Shores, Waterville, 3d do., 4 00

Samuel Warren, Scarborough, 4th do., 3 00

Report on the drawing of horses not received.

DIVISION VIII.

Cattle 5th—Miscellaneous and Incidents.

Hunt & Jewett, Portland, best marble work, 5 00

W. S. Grant, Farmington, 1st prem., 6 00

Moses Adams, Portland, 2d do., 5 00

G. J. Shores, Waterville, 3d do., 4 00

Samuel Warren, Scarborough, 4th do., 3 00

Report on the drawing of horses not received.

DIVISION IX.

Cattle 6th—Miscellaneous and Incidents.

Hunt & Jewett, Portland, best marble work, 5 00

W. S. Grant, Farmington, 1st prem., 6 00

Moses Adams, Portland, 2d do., 5 00

G. J. Shores, Waterville, 3d do., 4 00

Samuel Warren, Scarborough, 4th do., 3 00

Report on the drawing of horses not received.

DIVISION X.

Cattle 7th—Miscellaneous and Incidents.

Hunt & Jewett, Portland, best marble work, 5 00

W. S. Grant, Farmington, 1st prem., 6 00

Moses Adams, Portland, 2d do., 5 00

G. J. Shores, Waterville, 3d do., 4 00

Samuel Warren, Scarborough, 4th do., 3 00

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DIVISION XI.

Cattle 8th—Miscellaneous and Incidents.

Hunt & Jewett, Portland, best marble work, 5 00

W. S. Grant, Farmington, 1st prem., 6 00

Moses Adams, Portland, 2d do., 5 00

G. J. Shores, Waterville, 3d do., 4 00

Samuel Warren, Scarborough, 4th do., 3 00

Report on the drawing of horses not received.

DIVISION XII.

Cattle 9th—Miscellaneous and Incidents.

Hunt & Jewett, Portland, best marble work, 5 00

W. S. Grant, Farmington, 1st prem., 6 00

Moses Adams, Portland, 2d do., 5 00

G. J. Shores, Waterville, 3d do., 4 00

Samuel Warren, Scarborough, 4th do., 3 00

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DIVISION XIII.

Cattle 10th—Miscellaneous and Incidents.

Hunt & Jewett, Portland, best marble work, 5 00

W. S. Grant, Farmington, 1st prem., 6 00

Moses Adams, Portland, 2d do., 5 00

G. J. Shores, Waterville, 3d do., 4 00

Samuel Warren, Scarborough, 4th do., 3 00

Report on the drawing of horses not received.

DIVISION XIV.

Cattle 11th—Miscellaneous and Incidents.

Hunt & Jewett, Portland, best marble work, 5 00

W. S. Grant, Farmington, 1st prem., 6 00

Moses Adams, Portland, 2d do., 5 00

G. J. Shores, Waterville, 3d do., 4 00

Samuel Warren, Scarborough, 4th do., 3 00

Report on the drawing of horses not received.

DIVISION XV.

Cattle 12th—Miscellaneous and Incidents.

Hunt & Jewett, Portland, best marble work, 5 00

W. S. Grant, Farmington, 1st prem., 6 00

Moses Adams, Portland, 2d do., 5 00

G. J. Shores, Waterville, 3d do., 4 00

Samuel Warren, Scarborough, 4th do., 3 00

Report on the drawing of horses not received.

DIVISION XVI.

Cattle 13th—Miscellaneous and Incidents.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.



AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1856.

Glimpses in Canada—No. 2.

When we threw ourselves upon the floor for a bed, as we mentioned last week, we had three requisites for a good sleep, notwithstanding the lack of downy pillows on which to rest our head. These were—a weary body, a clear conscience, and no riches to trouble us. As a natural consequence we slept very well—excepting an occasional waking up on the entrance of some new comers, until sunrise, when we arose, donned our hat, our other dress had been donned all night, and after performing our ablutions, sallied forth to take a look at the great city of the "Hochelagans." It much surpassed our expectations. The first view impressed us with the idea, which is indeed true, that Montreal is among the most solid, substantial and wealthy cities on the Continent.

Their buildings, especially those of a popular character, are built of a peculiar grey lime stone which gives a sort of sober but pleasant appearance to their architecture, the designs of which afford evidence of pure but simple taste, and an idea of their being built not for to-day or to-morrow, but for all coming time. Solidity and permanence seem to have been the prevailing and governing sentiment in their structures, and their size and grandeur are commensurate with the uses for which they are designed. We doubt if there is a city in North America, of its size that shows so many substantial, well designed, and well constructed buildings, both public and private, as Montreal.

After breakfast we made our way to Commissioners' Square, where we found busy preparation for the grand procession which was to come off in the forenoon, composed of all the artisans, trades and societies of the city. Nothing, perhaps, can give a stranger a better idea of the condition of the various branches of productive industry in a place, than a procession—an exhibition of this kind. We accordingly placed ourselves in a situation to have a fair inspection of them as they formed and passed in review along the streets.

The weather was very propitious for them—somewhat cool but calm, and a thin haze over the sun, thus allowing the people to move about without being annoyed by wind or dust, or overcome by heat.

This part of the celebration was more interesting to us than that we subsequently saw, for it could be seen the real cause of all the prosperity of the city—the real cause which built the long lines of Railroad, the completion of which was this day the occasion of all this rejoicing, and the real foundation on which not only the prosperity of the city but of the railroads and the surrounding country must forever depend,—the actually existing and acting operative industry of the people.

It would not be very interesting to our readers, to enumerate in detail each particular trade's display as exhibited in the procession; suffice it to say that the display was sufficient to convince any one, that Canada can take care of herself, as far as the agricultural, mechanical or any other productive industry is concerned. Two of the cases we were particularly interested in examining—viz: the Agricultural Car and the Butchers Car. We might be prejudiced in favor of this branch of industry, so significantly portraying the state of Agriculture of the neighborhood. They both presented an exponent of this life sustaining interest, which raised the agricultural capacities of Canada high in our esteem.

The vegetables, fruits and flowers, and the embellishments of the Horticultural and Agricultural Car were very excellent. It was drawn by four horses, and on its banner was written the motto—"The first employment of man."

This was answered by Judge Day, who made quite a long speech, and in closing, offered—"Prosperity to American Railways."

After came a sort of running fire from those who were called up, and the company beginning to get to that state of maturity which farmers call mellow, we retired and again began our explorations about the city. A large torch-light procession, with bands of music and fireworks, took up the time wad attention of the people; and thus ended, merrily, and as far as we could learn, peacefully and cordially, the first day of the Montreal festivities.

LEASE OF PENOSECO & KENNEBEC R. R. On Monday of last week, at a meeting of the stockholders of the Penobscot & Kennebec Railroad, held at Kendall's Mill, it was agreed to lease their road to the Androscoggin and Kennebec Co. for 20 years, the road to be run and kept in repair by the Androscoggin & Kennebec Co.; Penobscot & Kennebec Co. to receive three-sevenths of the net earnings of both roads. The stock vote on acceptance of the lease was yes 3135, nays 233. The basis of division of the receipts is subject to be revised annually. We notice some interesting particulars, with regard to the business and standing of this road, are given in the Bangor papers. We shall copy some of them, in our next.

MEETING OF CONGRESS. Congress convened on Monday. Nearly all the Senators, and about 200 of the Representatives were in their seats. The credentials of Mr. Whittfield, delegate from Kansas, were presented and read, but after a long debate, the House refused to admit him to a seat, 97 to 104. This vote was afterwards reconsidered. The committee to wait upon the President reported that he would send in his message about noon, on Tuesday.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE. The thirty-fourth Congress has now entered upon its last session. We shall commence our synopsis of its doings, in our next, when we shall also present our readers with the annual message of President Pierce.

We have at length received news of the result of the election in California. That State has thrown its four electoral votes for Buchanan, by an estimated majority of 8000. The Alta California gives the following as the latest return up to the sailing of the steamer:—Buchanan, 20,731; Fillmore, 13,215; Fremont, 9,938.

Mr. Buchanan has now received 174 out of the 296 votes of the Electoral College, 45 more than the number necessary to a choice.

The Electoral Colleges meet at the Capitals of the several States, on Wednesday, 3d inst., to make up a return of the vote, and choose a messenger to carry it to Washington.

KANSAS LEVEE. A levee in aid of the destitute settlers in Kansas will be held at Winthrop Hall on Thursday evening of this week.

Among the attractions of the occasion will be several glee which will be sung by a Quartette club under the direction of Mr. Thompson. A full supply of refreshments will be for sale at the tables. Admission 15 cts. Tickets may be had at the bookstore of E. Fenn and at the door.

DAMAGES REFUSED. The Bangor Courier states that in the Supreme Court, in the suit Vassal D. Pinkham v. Inhabitants of Hampden, for damage to horse and coach in August, 1855, in consequence of a defect in the highway near Driftwood mill in Hampden, judgment was rendered for defendants.

The Indian name of what is now Montreal, was Hochelaga.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE MONTHLIES. Peterson's Magazine closes the year handsomely. "The Young Harvesters" is the title of the leading plate, a handsome mezzotint. A colored fashion plate, and several wood cuts are also given. The contributions are good. "Love's Labor Won," a new novel by Mrs. Southworth, will be commenced in the January number. Published by C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia, at \$2 per annum.

Arthur's Home Magazine we consider as an excellent publication for the family circle. The publishers announce the commencement, in the January number, of a new tale by Miss Virginia F. Townsend, entitled "Look Out; a New England story." This work is published by T. S. Arthur & Co., Philadelphia, at \$2 per annum.

Godey's Lady's Book for December opens with a fine steel plate, "The Separation of the Apostles;" following which are a colored fashion plate, a colored slipper pattern, and a number of other embellishments. For volume fifty-four, commencing with the next number, Godey promises many attractive features—among them new tales by Metta Victoria Fuller, Alice B. Neal, Victoria F. Townsend, and others. Louis A. Godey, publisher, Philadelphia, \$3 per annum.

PENSION CERTIFICATES. The Superior Court of New York has decided that a widow has no right to pledge a certificate of pension to the attorney who procures it for her, because Congress intended to secure the pensioner personally, and to place it beyond the reach of creditors.

MORMONISM IN ENGLAND. English papers state that the Mormons are making many converts in that country, by exaggerated pictures of life in Utah. They now openly teach their doctrine of polygamy, but it seems no impediment to converts from the fair sex. The annual emigration of converts is about 8000.

THE BRITISH WHALE FISHERY. The British whale fishery has been unusually profitable this year—so much so that in Dundee dividends of £100 per share are to be paid by the Union Company shares which might have been bought lately under £40. This success has led to the proposal that steam power be employed as a means of giving Arctic fishermen increased command over the fishing ground, and it is not improbable that by another season the suggestion will be adopted.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER. New York, Nov. 27. The steamer Isaac P. Smith on her passage up the Hudson yesterday afternoon, struck a sunken mast, and commenced leaking so fast that she had to run ashore at Spuyten Duyvel, to prevent her sinking. The passengers were all taken off in safety.

MEXICO. Private advice are said to be at Washington from Mexico, giving a very different complexion to the revolution in Puebla from the version in the Mexican journals. The intelligence is, that this movement is the most serious and threatening which Comonfort's government has yet encountered; and unless sufficiently checked and conquered, may result in his overthrow. The Church is the real instigator of the revolt.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS. Dickens' Household Words for December an interesting number of this work. From the many excellent tales that have appeared originally in this work we have selected two or three of the best which will soon appear in our columns. A more extended notice of this work will be given, hereafter.

THE SCHOOLFELLOW. This is one of the best magazines for children that we have any knowledge of. If any of our readers are contemplating making their little ones a Christmas present of this work, we would advise them to examine this little work before deciding. Terms \$1 a year.

MINI COINAGE OF MEXICO. During the past year, the precious metal coined at the eight mints of Mexico amounted to \$16,327,255 in silver, and \$956,222 in gold.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE. New York, Nov. 21. A company of capitalists in New York and Savannah are proposing to establish a line of monthly steamers from this port via Savannah to St. Thomas, Barbados, Demarara and Para, and intend memorializing Congress for a grant of \$180,000 per annum for ten years, as compensation for carrying the mails on these routes.

THE SEMINOLE INDIANS. It is said that the Secretaries of War and Interior have concluded an important arrangement for the peaceful removal of the Seminole Indians from Florida. A delegation of Chiefs from the West of the Mississippi will be sent to Florida with presents and promises of liberal grants of land.

NEW YORK, NOV. 25. Lieut. John T. Walker, of the Navy, committed suicide last night by hanging himself, at his lodging in Chambers street. He was a member of the crew of the ship Sydney C. B. 21. She reports having experienced heavier weather than the time arrived at Sydney, and sustained some damage.

Since leaving New York on the 12th of April last, the Y. has been engaged in the very arduous duty of delivering men, material, and supplies at different ports on the coast, and in that time has visited 116 ports, and run a distance of 17,800 miles.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION. met this morning at the Tabernacle, Leyce Stone Rockwell presided. Addresses were made by Mrs. Blackwell, Miss Mary Blackwell, Miss Mary T. Davis and others.

THE PANAMA CANAL. The St. Louis Republican has not yet taken the course usually pursued by such officials, preliminary to their reception by our government.

NOT MORE THAN A DOZEN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS HAVE ARRIVED.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 27. Advices are received at the State Department, to the effect that Chili and Peru had agreed to contribute men and money to the aid of the Central American States for the extermination of Walker. Ecuador and New Granada have both been solicited to enter into the same arrangement, but New Granada has declined having anything to do with the scheme. Ecuador, it is thought, will come in and furnish its quota. It is said that Chili is to contribute 1000 men and Peru \$1,000,000, out of the grand deposit fund.

It is understood that the old Nicaragua Transit Company headed by Com. Vanderbilt and James S. White, have had something to do with this plan.

Gen. Walker was ordered to sail to the shores of St. Mary's, at Panama, and would have proceeded to his destination in the steamer Washash. His family reside at Erie, Pa.

Nino Frenchman, recently political prisoner at Cayenne, but who succeeded in escaping on a raft, and reaching Demarara; from whence they were conveyed to Baltimore in an American vessel, arrived in this city last evening.

NEW YORK, NOV. 28. The new printing telegraph instruments of Mr. Hughes were exhibited in successful operation at the office of the American Telegraph Company in this city to-day. They were put up in the same time as the Y. and in other respects, fulfilled all that has been claimed for them.

BROKEN JAIL—\$100 REWARD. On Saturday night the following prisoners managed to break out of the Paris jail:

John Hale, charged with stealing two horses and a wagon. He is about sixty seven years old, has been a thief from his youth, and has spent some forty years in prison.

D. Chandler, charged on a charge of stealing \$200 cash. He is to serve ten years.

The former being sick, was placed on Saturday in an upper and more convenient cell.

Chandler was put in to take care of him. That night they wrenches an iron bar from the window, and in the morning it was ascertained that the sick old man had stopped off with the nurse with him. Their trial was to come off soon. The Jailer offers a reward of one hundred dollars for their arrest.

[Portland Argus, 25th.]

INTERESTING LAW CASE. At Ellsworth, Mo., a suit has been going on for more than a week, which is a contest in relation to the water power of the river in that town. The parties are Lucy vs. Black. The attempt is now for the first time made by the mill owners above to establish a right of passage through the "Lower Dam" at head of tide, which has been occupied by the late Col. J. Black and those under him for a number of years.

THE WHEAT MARKET. The Toronto (Canada) Globe says that farmers, warned by the losses of last year in consequence of holding back, are bringing in their wheat to that market freely.

The purchases of the new crop this year amount to 501,057 bushels, against 335,593 bushels last year. The average price since August has been 75.—last year it was 10s. There has also been a great increase in shipments—more than 100 per cent. over last year.

MALAGA GRAPES FROM CALIFORNIA. The Patent Office has recently received some elegant specimens of "Malaga grapes" from California. They are large, full and luscious; the fruits of the vine introduced in that country a hundred and fifty years ago. It is the opinion of those employed in the Agricultural Department that that office our country at large can be supplied with those grapes from California, at a cheaper rate than those from Malaga or elsewhere out of the United States can now be furnished.

ARREST FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY. A woman and her husband were arrested in Mount Holly, N. J., last week, for passing counterfeit dollar bills on the Merchants' Bank of Bangor, Maine, and committed to jail. The woman says her husband brought the notes from Philadelphia. The man subsequently escaped from prison by scaling the wall, and is still at large.

THE WEATHER. For the last week or two the weather has felt quite winterish, and on Saturday last we were visited by a snow-squall of considerable pretensions. The depth of snow was about three or four inches. Some slighting made their appearance on Sunday, but sleighing is far from having commenced, as yet.

Other parts of the State were visited by the same storm. The Bangor Journal says—

"The weather has been quite cold for a few days, and the snow is still on the ground. A snow storm set in on Saturday morning, making three or four inches of snow and pretty good winter. Sleights were out. Vessels are nearly all gone, and the docks are entirely cleared of lumber. During the last month these have become wearisome, unless there breath from it spirit and heart, life and soul. We propose a magazine that shall be more and better than mere amusement: a book suited to the leisure of the old and wise, and yet abundantly attractive to the young and ardent. It will freely provide for the imagination, as well as for the reason and memory." The lovers of good reading owe much to the faithful performance of the above promise, and, in closing, proposed—"Canada and its prosperity: what it has done and is doing is but a prelude to what it will do."

This was answered by Judge Day, who made quite a long speech, and in closing, offered—"Prosperity to American Railways."

After came a sort of running fire from those who were called up, and the company beginning to get to that state of maturity which farmers call mellow, we retired and again began our explorations about the city. A large torch-light procession, with bands of music and fireworks, took up the time wad attention of the people; and thus ended, merrily, and as far as we could learn, peacefully and cordially, the first day of the Montreal festivities.

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DAMAGES REFUSED. The Bangor Courier states that in the Supreme Court, in the suit Vassal D. Pinkham v. Inhabitants of Hampden, for damage to horse and coach in August, 1855, in consequence of a defect in the highway near Driftwood mill in Hampden, judgment was rendered for defendants.

The Indian name of what is now Montreal, was Hochelaga.

AUGUSTA MEN IN CALIFORNIA. A California correspondent of the Banner, speaking of the late fire in Upper Placerville, says, "Among the sufferers are your former fellow-towners, Mr. Flagg and J. W. Foster. The former lost

\$5000, and the latter about \$7000."

THE WINTER IN RUSSIA. Accounts from Crampton to Nov. 1, received by telegraph in London, state that the ice was thawing at

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE



ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

The steamship Persia arrived at New York on Tuesday of last week, bringing dates from Europe to the 15th ult., one week later. We make the following synopsis of her news:

On Wednesday, the 12th, at Liverpool, it blew a gale, which occasioned considerable damage to shipping. The Samuel L. Fox, for New York, went on the West Middle Bank, but came off and anchored. On the next tide she parted her chains and drove ashore on the right bank of Great Britain, where she became upright, with the loss of rudder and foretop, and with 5-1/2 feet of water in her hold, and 19 feet of water around her. Two steamers have made ineffectual attempts to tow her off. The crew and passengers have landed. The mate and two men remain on board.

The Sibella Wright, also of New York, grounded on the West Middle Bank, and was abandoned as the tide rose, the water being three feet in her hold. She also remained upright.

The Louisiana, for New Orleans, likewise grounded on Burbo Bank, fell over on her starboard side, and is combed at high water. Crew saved by life-boats.

These ships were all being towed out of the Mersey, but the heavy sea and violent squalls rendered them unmanageable by the steam tugs. They drew respectively 21,23 and 17 feet of water.

Steamers and boats are attempting to save the cargoes.

The English money market was decidedly more stringent, and the rates of the Bank of England had been advanced to 7 per cent. The bullion in the bank had decreased £66,000, and that in the Bank of France had decreased full £3,000,000 francs during the month.

The London Missionaries publish in conspicuous type, the announcement that the alliance between France and England is as close and cordial as ever, that it is unbroken, and has at no time been interrupted or even impaired.

The opposition papers, on the contrary, declare that the alliance is virtually, if not formally, at an end, and that England stands at the present moment alone across in Europe.

Leopold Redpath, Registrar of Shares in the Great Northern Railway, Eng., has proved a defaulter in the sum of £150,000. He had absconded.

The Queen has signified her pleasure that a full and free pardon should be granted, under the Great Seal of Great Britain and of Ireland respectively, to all persons suffering under the consequences of conviction for political offences. This measure will be of the greatest consequence to many of those suffering punishment or privation for political acts—especially those like Mr. Smith O'Brien, O'Doherty, &c., in Ireland, and Frost, Williams and Jones, in England, who were convicted of high treason and sentenced to death with all the accompanying disqualifications consequent upon so serious a crime.

What had hitherto been done merely admitted the punishment inflicted in each case, but a power under the Great Seal restores the individuals to all their civil right and station as they stood before trial. They can now possess, inherit lands and enjoy all the privileges and dignities in the state. This act of clemency of course does not include those who broke their parole, or incurred the additional penalty of flying from the sentence of the law.

FRANCE. The Emperor remained in Paris.

Gen. Ressel, the Russian Ambassador, had presented his credentials to Napoleon, and been flatteredly received.

The Bank of France were not improving. The continuous diminution of its stock of bullion had given rise to the report that the reluctance of the Emperor to consent to a suspension of specie payment, had been overcome, in which case the Bank would probably resume the practice of discounting 90 days bills.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Telegraphic advice from Paris says that the monthly balance sheet of the Bank of France shows that the stock of specie and bullion had fallen during the month from 166,000,000 to 163,000,000 francs. The advances on public securities were diminished by more than 42,000,000 francs, and the stock of bullion had increased by 7,000,000 francs. The amount of commercial bills discounted had increased about 8,000,000 francs. The circulation of notes diminished by 17,000,000 francs. These returns are better than anticipated.

The directors of the Bank of England on the 13th, discontinued the discriminating rates of 6 and 7 per cent. upon two and three months' bills, which they adopted on the 6th of October last, and they intimate their intention to charge a uniform rate of 7 per cent. on all bills. This is equivalent to a rise of 1 per cent. on short bills. The immediate result will be that Spanish war bonds, for the interest of 5 per cent., were held up, and the matter was not spoken of publicly. The depreciation of American gold coin continued, to the great prejudice of trade.

The discount was at the rate of ten per cent.

SAD ACCIDENT. A melancholy catastrophe occurred on Saturday in Huron, N. J., at No. 2 of the tunnel, which is in progress of construction for the New York and Erie Railroad, by the Long Dock Company. The shaft is a hole about twenty-five feet wide, and seventy-five feet deep, reaching to the bottom of the tunnel. In this shaft a tub is used in connection with a steam engine, to raise the fragments of the rock which are blasted out below, and to take the workmen up and down. As five men were coming out of the shaft by this means, at noon on Saturday, the rope parted and they were precipitated to the bottom of the frightful abyss. Three were killed and two badly injured.

Later. All three had been hoisted at once by the apparatus to the miners. [New York Courier.]

STEAMER LOST. Erie, Nov. 29. The steamer Golden Gate, running between Detroit and Dunkirk, went ashore on the bar this morning, while endeavoring to enter this port during a heavy snow storm, and while a terrible gale was pell-mell. The ship was torn in two, and others about down to its present market value. The cause of the decline is owing to the quantities on hand, and the fact that the holders of small lots are crowding them into the market. The consequences will be, doubtless, that the capitalists will purchase heavily and after they have secured all that is to be obtained, prices will take an upward tendency. According to present indications there will be still further declines before the movement is upward. Some take the position that the increased use of the substitutes for sperm oil, something to do with the price; it may be true, but I am inclined to think that hard oil is needed to account for the new emission of cents, replies as follows:

BREAK IN THE ERIE CANAL. Despatches were received yesterday morning by our forwarders, saying a serious break had occurred in the canal, about five miles below Medina, and that about 80 yards of the embankment had gone out, and would require four days to repair it. At this time of the year, when it is as much frozen in, such a detention is a serious matter to us, and the fact that the holders of small lots are crowding them into the market. The consequences will be, doubtless, that the capitalists will purchase heavily and after they have secured all that is to be obtained, prices will take an upward tendency. According to present indications there will be still further declines before the movement is upward. Some take the position that the increased use of the substitutes for sperm oil, something to do with the price; it may be true, but I am inclined to think that hard oil is needed to account for the new emission of cents, replies as follows:

THE COAL TROUBLE. We learn that the difficulty between the Reading Railroad Company and the coal dealers at Richmond had been adjusted, and the supplies of coal by that work are expected to increase, instead of falling off. The terms of the settlement we learn are as follows: The coal dealer's proposition, to accede to the coal's terms from Nov. 1st, for payment and refer the dispute to arbitration, is accepted by the board. The coal cars are ordered to run as heretofore, and the restriction of those who had not paid up in the time required, withdrawn.

DOVER TIDES. The Picatapatio Observer is on its legs again and looking well after its steaming out. We learn from it that the dry goods store of Messrs. Dearborn, Elden & Co., took fire on Thursday evening. The physician pronounced the immediate cause of his death to be erysipelas, but the belief is that the man was far gone in consumption. The body was taken to the dead house for recognition, and subsequently buried. On Wednesday evening he spoke of several people he had worked for, and said that he had been employed by somebody by Sudbury street. [Boston Times.]

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE. Columbia S.C., Nov. 20. The South Carolina Legislature met on Monday. The Governor, in his message regards the recent election, merely establishing a true record of the North and the South, thinks that every branch of labor should be in the hands of slaves. He refuses to lay before the Legislature the resolutions of the New Hampshire Legislature, transmitted through the Governor of that State. The rest of the message is devoted to State affairs.

SALE OF DELAWARE (KANSAS) LANDS.

The St. Louis Republican, of November 25th, in giving an account of the sale by government of the Dela. Lands, says there was an immense crowd of spectators and purchasers, but that no serious difficulties occurred. Each township had established an organization to counteract the speculators, who had flocked to Leavenworth in great numbers. On the morning of the 17th, some 2000 or 2500 squatters mustered at the Fort and, owing to rumors that "by-bidding" would be offered, there was a good deal of subdued excitement, but a thorough determination to prevent the purchase of claims over the heads of the squatters. The sale commenced at the seventh township, some fractions of which were open to competition, and brought \$210.

The most interesting township on sale was the one from which the sections were sold, and it is needless to add that no outsider was foolhardy enough to offer a bid on the claims which were sold rapidly at \$150 to \$155 an acre. The sale was adjourned after the seventh township had been about one-half sold. On Tuesday the sale was continued, and a portion of the eighth township was disposed of. Some difficulties arose between the squatters on "rival" and "jumped claims," but nothing involving loss of life. The fever occasioned among the speculators by being prevented from bidding, gave them large prices to the squatters who felt it necessary to sell. One man, for instance, having twenty miles out, asked \$1000 for his claim; and a gentleman sold some fifty-five acres, laying one and a half miles from town for the sum of \$1100,000. From these items, an acre may be inferred.

There is supposed to be three millions of acres in the ground. The place is not overcrowded, but densely so—every store and boarding-house having sleepers on the floor. No party eries have been raised, and the "pro" and "anti" men seem to blend harmoniously for the time; but, after the claims are secured, there may, and doubtless will be, some individual efforts.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD MOVEMENT. At a meeting in this city, yesterday, of the Directors of the Concord and Manchester and Lawrence Railroads, an agreement was signed by which the Manchester road was leased to the Concord for the term of five years from the first of December next, the net profits to be divided between the two roads in the ratio of three parts to the Concord and two to the Manchester. Lawrence, and Fisher, of Concord, were Presidents of the Concord Railroad, was chosen President of both roads.

The power reserved to the stockholders of either road to abrogate the agreement.

REMARKABLE CURE FOR USING THE GENUINE OLD ALIMENT Ointment and Humor Syrup.

FLOUR. Western Farmers' Association, \$600 to \$750 per barrel.

COWS AND CALVES. Sales from \$25 to \$60 per head.

SWINE. At retail, from \$10 to 90 cents.

THE Nervous Sufferer.

A retired Carpenter, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the preface to JOHN DAGNALL, 107 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and \$1.50 postpaid.

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THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The Muse.

THE FIRST FALL OF SNOW.

The following lines, from the pen of J. Russell Lowell, we have published in the Farmer some time since; but they are so appropriate to the season, and of such beauty, that we feel sure our readers will thank us for again giving them a place in our columns.

The snow had begun in the gloaming,
And busily all the night,
Had been heaping field and highway
With a silent deep and white.

Every pine and fir and hemlock,
Wore ermine too dear for an Earl;
And the poorest twigs on the elm trees
Were ridged back with pearl.

From sheds new-roofed with Carrara,
Came Chanticleer's muffled crow;

The stiff rails were softened to sawn's down—

And still fluttered down the snow.

I thought of a mount in sweet Auburn,
Where a little headstone stood;

How the flakes were folding it gently,

As did robes the babes in the wood.

Up spoke our little Mabel,

Saying, "Father, what makes it snow?"

And I told of the good All-father,

Who cares for us all below.

Again I looked at the snow-fall,

And thought of the leaden sky

That arched o'er our first great sorrow,

When that mound was heaped so high.

I remembered the grateful patience

That fell from that cloud-like snow,

Flake by flake at healing and hiding

The wear of the deep-stabbed woe.

And again to the child I whispered,

"The snow that visiteth all,

Dashing, the merciful Father

Alone can make it fall!"

Then with eyes that saw not, I kissed her,

And she kissing back, could not know

That my kiss was given to her sister,

Folded close under deepening snow.

The Story-Teller.

A BACHELOR'S BUTTON.

A celebrated wit once had found out a patent "slip button," so that when a bore laid hold of him, and was detaining him with a long story, he had only to slip the button, leaving it in the bore's fingers, and make his escape. The contrivance was an ingenious and valuable one, and had the inventor, as he threatened, taken out a patent, many would doubtless have adopted the useful article.

There are occasions, however, when a slip button is more necessary than even in the case above referred to; and, in illustration of my meaning, allow me to recite the following adventure:

Some years ago, when I was a single man, and dreaming (as some single men do) of double bliss some day destined to arrive, I went to a concert at the Town Hall of —. Music is, poetically and proverbially, "the food of love," and in my sentimental state I consumed a good deal of it; when that I might have known how to escape from a very unpleasant dilemma, and at the same time to know who my enchanter, is the fate must indeed be very unpropitious.

Mys plans were thus far adopted, I ordered dinner, and waited patiently, or rather impatiently, the appearance of the newspaper next morning. It was brought up to my room damp from the press, and then I read in all the glory of large type, my interesting announcement.

But, my stars! with what an advertisement was it followed, in the very same column!

I only wonder my hair did not stand on end, as I read as follows:

THE CHARTER OAK.

The following paper was read before the Historic Genealogical Society, by Sylvester Bliss, Esq. It will be found to possess much interest. The accompanying engraving, (for the use of which we are indebted to our friends of the Boston Daily Advertiser,) presents a correct view of the Charter Oak as it appeared first, before its fall.



Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the New England Historic Genealogical Society :

I hold in my hand a piece of the wood of the celebrated "Charter Oak," of Hartford, Conn., renowned in New England history. At my solicitation, it has been presented to you by the Hon. I. W. Stuart, the owner of the Charter Oak estate ; and I am happy to be the medium of its deposit in your cabinet of New England relics.

As this tree, after enduring the blasts of a thousand winters, has majestically bowed its head and fallen to the earth, it may not be amiss to furnish on this occasion, to refer to its past history, familiar though it is to every school boy in the land, and to speculate somewhat respecting its probable antiquity.

I attempted this with the more pleasure, because this long spared and noble relic of the past, was more particularly claimed by the State that gave me birth ; but the historical incident which gave it name, and made that name immortal, was not of mere state, but was of national interest.

The age of the Charter Oak there are no means

of determining, its interior parts having begun to decay before the settlement of Hartford, two hundred and twenty years ago. An oak will attain to a great age. The celebrated English planter, Evelyn, counted in sections of oaks that had not begun to decay, from 300 to 400 concentric rings, each ring being of one year's growth. And Gilpin mentions oaks in England that chronicled upon their trunks ages before the conquest. An age of a thousand years, therefore, is not an extravagant one to ascribe to this tree, a piece of which we have before us. It was a connecting link between the present and the far distant past.

We may suppose, then, that about one thou-

sands years ago the acorn, from which this tree came, dropping from the bough of its parent tree, took root in the earth and began its growth,

at first a little plant that an infant might have plucked, then an insignificant sapling, then a tree of moderate pretensions, and then a mighty oak, "under which the beasts of the forest dwelt, and upon whose branches the fowls of the heaven had their habitation."

If the lady, whose dress got entangled in a gentleman's coat button, in leaving the concert last Wednesday, will call at, or send to the Arch'd Head Hotel, she will hear something to her advantage."

There, I thought, as I gave the advertisement to the waiter, and five shillings to pay for its insertion in the Sentinel—there were worse looking men in the room. I tell you candidly I admired myself, the other party I was most struck with was a fine girl, with dark eyes and black hair, who sat with some friends a few forms distant.

I hoped she noticed me and my blue coat, with brass buttons. I looked at her often enough to attract her attention to both; and being as my friends would say, in rather a spoony state, worked myself into a towering passion—of love!

But how was I to come at the object of my admiration, for I was as modest as—devoted—"as shy as I was vain!" as an over-caudid friend once said.

"God save the Queen," which concluded the concert, surprised me, as unprepared as on my first glance to "improve occasion," and the company were shooing out, while I stood mutely gazing after the object of my love at first sight. She and her party eddied for a while by the inner door of the concert room, and were then drawn out into the retiring current, and I read as follows:

£2 Reward.

Last, or stolen, on the night of the concert, at the Town Hall, a Gold Chain Bracelet. It is thought to be the lady who was wearing it by a pickpocket, of questionable appearance, who wore a blue coat with brass buttons, and kept near the lady on her leaving the hall.

Any one giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the bracelet, or to the capture of the thief, (if it was stolen), will receive the above reward, on applying to T. Cambridge Parade."

Here was a pretty plight—to be advertised in the public papers as a pickpocket, when my only crime was like Othello's, that of

"Loving, not wisely, but well."

My determination, however, was quickly adopted. I went up stairs, put on the very indelicate delinquent blue coat, so accurately described, and, taking the paper in my hand, proceeded to 7 Cambridge Parade.

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